

## S. Lifts estimate of Deficit

New Projections  
Would Mandate  
cuts by Congress

By Helen Dewar

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration's budget director, C. Miller 30, has abandoned his predictions about next year's deficit and says it now appears likely to exceed his expectations by at least \$10 billion.

Miller's "rough, preliminary" estimate, released Monday, would project a deficit of \$14 billion in 1987, up from \$4 billion in 1986. The 1987 deficit is enough to necessitate a national vote on across-the-board spending cuts under the new budget balancing law, set a deficit target of \$14 billion.

Miller attributed the new deficit outlook to a decision to increase government revenues by \$10 billion in 1987, a move that would have been expected to be offset by a similar increase in 1988.

"I've had some bad news, bad news," he said, "but I've also had some good news, good news."

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## Meeting On SALT Endorsed

Reagan Agrees  
To Geneva Talk  
With Russians

By David Hoffman

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan has agreed to Moscow's request for a meeting in Geneva to discuss his decision to stop the unratified SALT-II treaty, according to White House officials.

The decision reverses the administration's initial reaction to the Soviet proposal for a meeting of the Standing Consultative Commission, a U.S.-Soviet group established in 1972 to monitor the first SALT agreement.

Top administration officials have been sharply critical of the commission, and they first talked about rejecting the Soviet proposal as a propaganda move.

The White House decision to accept a meeting is the latest in a series of attempts by the administration to send positive signals to Moscow about the Soviet proposal.

Recently, for example, Mr. Reagan described the latest Soviet proposal as "the beginning of a serious effort" toward negotiations.

A White House official said that Mr. Reagan informed the Soviet Union on Monday that the United States did not want the meeting to become a vehicle for publicizing Soviet criticism of Mr. Reagan's



Edward A. Shevardnadze, the Soviet foreign minister, left, and Sir Geoffrey Howe, the British foreign secretary, exchanged documents after signing a pact on the bond dispute.

## Soviet, Britain End Dispute on Czarist Bonds

By Steve Lohr  
New York Times Service  
LONDON — After six decades of bickering, Britain and the Soviet Union finally agreed Tuesday to a pact that settles the account on Russia's defaulted bonds, issued before the Bolshevik Revolution in 1917.

The settlement was hailed by government officials and bankers as a symbolic step toward closer East-West relations that should give Moscow wider access to Western capital markets. It also will help ease pressure on Britain, which has refused to honor bonds issued before the Communists came to power there in 1949, to reach a similar agreement.

The agreement puts to rest a 60-year-old dispute, said Sir Geoffrey Howe, the British foreign secretary.

The Soviet Union put its stake at \$3.5 billion, a claim the British government has long maintained was grossly exaggerated.

Under the terms of the agreement, both sides eventually will settle the claims against each other and keep what they have of each other's property. The funds available to the British are estimated at roughly \$60 million. The rest of Britain's claim is war debt owed the British government.

In return, the Russians will repay about \$4 million in interest on bonds issued before the war.

The mutual waiver of claims has been under discussion for years. Moreover, the Soviet Union has shadowed.

## U.K. Presses for a Ban on Chemical Arms

By Joseph Lelyveld

NEW YORK — British charged Tuesday that the use by Iraq of mustard gas and other chemical agents in its war with Iran had been responsible for about 10,000 casualties and that Iraq now appeared to be adding to its capacity to produce chemical weapons.

The charges were contained in a speech delivered in Geneva at the 40-anniversary Conference on Disarmament by Timothy Renton, a minister of state in the Foreign Office, who was presenting a compromise proposal on verification procedures designed to secure Soviet-American agreement on a comprehensive ban on chemical weapons.

In citing the example of Iraq, Mr. Renton sought to underscore the danger of a proliferation of chemical weapons and the possibility that such weapons would be used in other regional conflicts. He said other countries in the Middle East, including Iran, appeared to be developing chemical weapons.

Mr. Renton said that his government estimated that more than 20 nations possessed chemical weapons or were seeking to acquire them.

He said, "Other countries may reflect that Iraq has been able to use chemical weapons without serious international consequences."

The minister noted that Iraq had cooperated with mediation efforts

that Iran has refused, but he said the issue of chemical weapons proliferation could not be ignored.

The intricate British proposal is an attempt at designing a mechanism for verification that would allow on-site inspection when any nation thought there were reasonable grounds for suspecting that a treaty banning chemical weapons was being violated.

Moscow has accepted the idea of on-site inspection, but not an American proposal that they could be carried out anywhere, anytime by an international inspection team.

Under the British proposal, a nation challenged to demonstrate it was in compliance with the treaty

would be able to bar an inspection team.

But it would have only 10 days to demonstrate in other ways that the suspicions were unfounded. If it failed to do so, it would be formally declared to have violated the agreement.

Mr. Renton told the conference, "We stand at a critical moment in the deliberations on this issue."

United Press International reported, "He said, 'Either we all negotiate seriously and quickly, and make a treaty, or we recognize the genie is beginning to make its escape from the bottle and we accept the consequences of living forever under its shadow.'"

## Uganda, Children Who Never Knew Peace

By Blaine Harden

WASHINGTON Post Service  
KAMPALA, Uganda — When a kid here in swamps from government soldiers who would hunt on sight, they were first to keep their breasts into the mouths of their

According to Dr. Paul Scholiba, a prominent Ugandan pediatrician who himself fled soldiers here, mothers with infants also were ordered to hide in the capital of Kampala, a crying child was a sign of the worst sort — a signal to open fire with their rifle.

See killing fields two hours of the Uganda capital of Kampala, a crying child was a sign of the worst sort — a signal to open fire with their rifle.

Africa's Children

Growing Up With Violence

Third of four articles

According to Dr. Paul Scholiba, a prominent Ugandan pediatrician who himself fled soldiers here, mothers with infants also were ordered to hide in the capital of Kampala, a crying child was a sign of the worst sort — a signal to open fire with their rifle.



The children dreamed about 'seeing parents or siblings shot and seeing mutilated or dead bodies.'

## Syrians Bring Beirut a Measure of Peace

By Hassan A. Hijazi

BEIRUT — Just over a week after Syrian soldiers were deployed in West Beirut, the capital has been enjoying a measure of law and order absent in the past two and a half years.

Heavy traffic jams, crowded buses and break-ins at restaurants are some signs that a security plan sponsored by Damascus has been a success so far. Even

Lebanese Moslem spiritual and political leaders at a meeting last month in Damascus. It was designed to stop fighting among Lebanese Moslems and to end clashes between Shiites and Palestinians in three refugee districts on the outskirts of Beirut.

The Palestinian districts have been quiet now for nearly two weeks, since a Syrian-negotiated cease-fire took effect. Although no Syrian troops are deployed there

Syrian officers serve as true observers, and Syrian troops are not deployed there.

Last week, the same observers supervised the application of tighter security at Beirut International Airport, which is near the Palestinian districts. All unauthorized gunmen were cleared from the airport, and Syrian troops were secured by the Lebanese Army.

The airport has been the scene of several hijackings. Kidnappings of foreigners and Lebanese on the airport road have been frequent.

Only Lebanon's national carrier, Middle East Airlines, has been using the airport. Now, according to press reports, three foreign airlines — British Airways, Lufthansa of West Germany, the Soviet airline Aeroflot and the Jordanian carrier Alfa — are considering resuming flights to Beirut.

Western diplomats said their

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## INSIDE

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Uganda, a country that 20 years ago offered its children perhaps the best health services and education of any country in black Africa, is now the continent's most expensive case study of what political chaos can do to a nation's children.

During the civil war in this East African country, the most recent chapter in more than 15 years of government-inspired murder, United Nations officials estimate that more than 200,000 civilians were killed in the lush region of the west, where the government has known as the Luvuvu Triangle. The split skulls and mangled arms bones of the dead remain visible to anyone who walks in the woods near old barracks of government soldiers.

"Of the 200,000 who were killed in Luvuvu, many were women and children — those who could not run fast enough to get away from the murder squads," said Cole Dodge, who for the past five years has been the representative in

A UN report this spring on famine in Africa arrived at a similar conclusion, saying that the 18 million people threatened by starvation on the continent are at risk primarily because of civil strife.

The report, by the UN Office for Emergency Operations, said that civil war, not drought, is primarily to blame for bad crops, as well as for interfering with distribution of

See CHILDREN, Page 6

## 30 Years Later, Spain Is Still Haunted by Civil War

By Stanley Meisler

Los Angeles Times Service  
MADRID — Fifty years ago, on July 17, units of the Spanish Army, acting in the hour set by the conspirators, were the town of San Sebastian, in the name of General Franco

Hemingway, the war had a grim and terrible romance and became a touchstone of commitment. For years men and women were judged, sometimes harshly, by whether they stood for the fascists or the republic.

Many foreigners died in the war. Their numbers, though, were meager when compared to the slaughter of Spaniards.

A host of images came out of the war: the destruction of the Basque town of Guernica

this year in Spain, but it will not be ignored. A dozen or so new books on the war have reached the market. Newspapers are serializing histories of the war in their Sunday editions.

Government television is scheduling a series on the war for the end of the year. The government, however, is not planning any major ceremony to mark the anniversary.

"The civil war still hangs over Spain," said

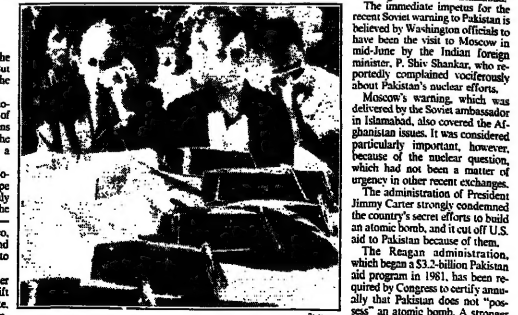
the republic in 1939 and, in the eyes of the rest of the world, the war came to an end. But it did not end in Spain. Suppression of the enemy went on.

There is an obvious difficulty for the Spanish government of Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez. The dictatorship celebrated July 18 as a national holiday, commemorating the anniversary of the beginning of the war — the day Franco flew to Spain to proclaim his defiance of the republic and waited for German and Italian planes to ferry his troops to Spain.

For many years, Francoists would gather in public squares to mark the holiday, to lift their hands stiffly out in the fascist salute, and chant, "Franco, Franco, Franco, Franco." Long after the death of the republic, they would remind themselves of their so-called crusade against godlessness and the Reds.

The Franco regime missed no opportunity

See SPAIN, Page 2



FUNERAL IN MADRID — Nine cadets of Spain's Civil Guard, killed Monday by a car bomb, were honored Tuesday in a ceremony that included tricorn hats on the coffins. Madrid observed a three-minute silence. The cadets were taken to their hometowns for burial. The Basque separatist movement ETA said it was behind the attack.

See PAKISTAN, Page 2

Only a few weeks ago, Mr. Miller was suggesting that the federal budget deficit for next year probably would fall below \$200 billion. But now he says the deficit is rising well beyond expectations. He said last week that the 1986 deficit probably would exceed the \$212-billion record of 1985.

But he said Monday that it could reach \$220 billion.



## Philadelphians Fighting Trash With Trash in 2-Week Strike

By Bob Drogin  
Philadelphia Staff Writer

PHILADELPHIA—Standing guard at barricades, only a pungent stink away from a 50-yard-long mound of rotting garbage, Philadelphians are fighting trash with trash in a two-week strike.

Philadelphians are fighting trash with trash in a two-week strike. The city's 2,500-member white-collar union, AFSCME District Council 47, has called a new two-week strike Saturday, but under an amnesty clause in the contract, few crossed picket lines to return to work Monday, according to the mayor's office.

formed municipal workers, residents in the city's largest city are struggling with hot temps, hotter weather, growing garbage and fears of rats and vermin. City officials estimate 10,000 tons of food waste, rotting appliances, TV lavatories, used tires, soggy paper and other trash have accumulated at 13 emergency disposal sites on city-owned parks, vacant lots and median strips.

In at least three cases, angry residents such as those in Somerton, a comfortable suburban-style community of 85,000 single-family homes, have effectively closed the dumps by manning round-the-clock street barricades to keep dumpers away from their homes.

"We don't want the smells, we don't want the trash," said Mr. Atkinson, 25. "We just got fed up."

At the other authorized collection sites, the garbage is backing in heaps and mounds in the hot July sun.

Trash barrels are overflowing on nearly every corner. And midnight dumpers have dropped thousands of bags, boxes and bottles in hundreds of unauthorized dumps—on neatly mowed lawns, in city-owned parks, on city streets and in the alleys and spreading areas in lowly Fairmont Park, to eight-foot mounds of rotting appliances, soggy paper and other trash. The city's 2,500-member white-collar union, AFSCME District Council 47, has called a new two-week strike Saturday, but under an amnesty clause in the contract, few crossed picket lines to return to work Monday, according to the mayor's office.

Mr. Goode, meanwhile, postponed his plan to hire private haulers Monday to carry away the city's trash. Officials said they were concerned about possible violence between striking sanitation workers and private haulers.

The city's famed Art Museum and all libraries were shut. Court hearings were curtailed, broken traffic lights caused at least one accident, and nearly a third of the city's swimming pools were closed.

In addition to affecting the quality of life, the strike could affect Mr. Goode's chances for re-election next year. The mayor is still struggling to rehabilitate his image after the incident last year in which 11 persons were killed and 61 houses were destroyed in a police confrontation with the radical group MOVE.

There may be some benefits. The city plans to start a much-discussed recycling program. And some entrepreneurs have cashed in on the city's garbage problem.

In two days this weekend, Carlos Taylor, 12, and his friend Amin Moore, 8, have earned about \$40 each. Dowered by their giant pushcarts, they roamed the streets of North Philadelphia, charging neighbors 50 cents a bag to haul the trash to a nearby collection site.

## S. Reticent in Jet Crash

California

By Robert Lindsey

FRANCISCO—The U.S. Navy pilot of a secret plane crashed Friday apparently to conceal the classification of his duties by telling his relatives that he was a test pilot.

Francisco's flight to discuss aspects of the crash by Major Robert Lindsey, a former test pilot, was a former test pilot, was a former test pilot, was a former test pilot.

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## AMERICAN TOPICS



SPACE FARMER — Bridgely Joyce, a horticulturist, plants lettuce in a "space drum" at Expo Center of Walt Disney World in Florida. In the next month, the plants will grow while turning 40 revolutions a minute, as they will grow someday in the zero gravity of outer space.

### Government Dogs

#### In Growing Demand

The demand for government dogs is increasing, according to the Defense Department's dog center at Lackland Air Force Base in Texas. Staffed largely by the air force, the center recruits and trains working dogs for the military services and federal agencies. Canine basic training lasts nine weeks.

Officers say all the services want more patrol dogs to guard against intruders, sniff out illicit drugs and detect explosives. The dog center has shipped 417 dogs in the fiscal year ending last Sept. 30, but already has provided 533 dogs in this fiscal year, The New York Times reports.

German shepherds make the best military dogs, but such breeds as Border Collies, Belgian Flandres, Belgian Malinois and giant schnauzers also are acceptable.

At the moment, 300 canine recruits are in the center under observation by veterinarians and trainers. Beginning in 1992, 200 are in training, and an additional 100 are experienced dogs that are used to train new dog handlers.

Dogs are tested for temperament. If a dog is startled or nervous about the sound of rifle shots, he passes. If he shows fear, he is out. To test for aggression, a handler tries to agitate a dog. If the dog stands his ground, or snarls or strains at his leash to get at the trainer, he can be used. If he cowers, wants to play or becomes uncontrollable, he is rejected.

"We put the dogs with the best noses on explosives, because we can't afford to make a mistake," one handler said. "We can miss a drug and catch it later. You can't do that with a bomb."

Short Takes

A growing legend of life out West, with more people arriving and more of them riding around in dune buggies and cross-country motorcycles, is the thousands of minishells abandoned by turns-of-the-century

### Probe of CIA Role in Nicaragua Urged

#### By Steven V. Roberts

WASHINGTON — Senator Alan Cranston of California, the Democratic whip, has called for a congressional investigation into reports that the Reagan administration will give the Central Intelligence Agency operational control of U.S. military aid to Nicaraguan rebels.

Republican leaders responded positively to the suggestion Monday that hearings be held and said they were likely to take place.

Mr. Cranston said Monday that the administration seemed intent on conducting "a very expanded war" against the Nicaraguan government and warned against deepening U.S. involvement in Central America.

"This could be a turn of Vietnam," Mr. Cranston said. "First

## Texans Wrestle With Tough Times Brought On by Oil Price Collapse

### By Peter Applebome

#### New York Times Service

AUSTIN, Texas — Times shook in February when State Comptroller Bob Bullock, saying that plunging oil prices had brought on a financial crisis, told legislators that the state was facing a \$1.3-billion shortage in its two-year budget.

And in May he said the deficit could hit \$2 billion. In June he raised his estimate to \$2.5 billion, and this month he said it would go higher. Some municipal estimates put it near \$3 billion.

Now state officials are debating whether to call a special session of the Legislature. The only certainty is that Texas's finances and economy have deteriorated faster than anyone expected and that resolving the problems may present painful choices.

"We're kind of like the little boy with his finger trying to hold up the dike when the rest of the dam is breaking around it," said State Representative Tim Uher, a Democrat from Bay City, at a special meeting Friday of the House Appropriations Committee. That legislative panel would recommend

spending cuts if a special session was held.

But with statewide elections coming in November, no one seems to call for a special session of the Legislature, which meets only once a year, and face the unpleasant choice of raising taxes or cutting spending.

A tax increase in an election year is extremely unlikely although Texas has raised taxes in the past. The state's tax base is under attack and near the bottom in most spending categories, legislators say.

"The following year exceeds the leadership," said State Representative Steve Wolens, a Dallas Democrat.

Evidence of economic distress that collapsing oil prices brought has been piling up in recent weeks. Unemployment figures for June rose to a record 10.5 percent. The number of unemployed people increased by 67,000. There are now 846,000 unemployed people in the state, officials announced. Five years ago Texas had the lowest unemployment rate of the nation's 11 most populous states. It now has the highest, more than 10 percent.

Mr. Bullock's office said more people would leave Texas than would come into the state this year for the first time in recent memory. Sales tax receipts for May also showed a rare decline, falling 4.6 percent below receipts for May 1985.

The economic distress is adding burdens to many services, officials say. Applications for Aid to Families with Dependent Children, the federal welfare program administered by the state, averaged 23,369 a month in the first nine months of the 1986 fiscal year, as against 19,727 in the comparable period of 1985. The Texas Department of Human Resources expects 24,000 applications a month next year.

Governor Mark W. White Jr., who is facing re-election in November, had said a special legislative session was not needed, but he changed his mind after Mr. Bullock's latest shortage estimate.

The governor said he would call a session as soon as the legislature came up with a plan for dealing with the budget. Some legislators said Mr. White ought to come up with a plan.

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## FBI Agent Is Sentenced Life Term as Soviet Spy

### in 1950s

ANGELES — Calling

Mr. Miller, 49, was convicted by a jury June 19 of six counts of espionage for the Soviet Union and of helping, Swedish Operatives, to help a Soviet agent who became his lover, and her husband, Nikolai, pleaded guilty to espionage charges a year ago. He is serving an 18-year prison sentence and he is serving an eight-year term.

The judge rejected plea for leniency by the defense lawyers, Joel Levine and Stanley Greenberg. They said they would appeal the conviction.

Mr. Miller was tried twice on the charges. His first trial ended in a hung jury in November.

### number of "betrayals of trust" in recent years.

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## INSIGHTS

## S. Aid to Sudan Is Threatened by Presence of Libyans Linked to Terrorism

By Jonathan C. Randal

Washington Post Service

HARTOUM, Sudan — Three months after the shooting of an embassy communications worker prompted a mass evacuation of U.S. diplomats from Sudan, the Sudan mission here is still functioning but at a reduced efficiency.

Reason, unmentioned in public but by a secret, is the continued presence of a number of Libyans — rumored to be six to 12 — in the Sudanese administration has linked Sudan.

U.S. officials have accused the Libyans of being William Collins in the head as he left less than 24 hours after U.S. planes hit Tripoli and Benghazi on April 15. But Sudanese say they assume Libya was unable for the attack which left Mr. Calley paroled.

U.S. officials know that unless Libyans leave, the embassy will not return strength and the once-close relationship in Khartoum and Washington could easily unravel.

For Sudan's popularly elected government under Prime Minister Sadek al-Mahdi, is facing a virtually bankrupt economy, a war in the south and the divisive question



So far the Sudanese government under Prime Minister Sadek al-Mahdi, which is facing a virtually bankrupt economy, a civil war in the south and the divisive issue of Islamic law, has been slow to take action against the Libyans.

of Islamic law, has been slow to take action. Immediately at stake is the biggest U.S. aid program in Africa south of the Sahara. It was worth \$500 million last year because of famine

relief shipments but is running at about \$200 million, plus an additional \$45 million in military aid, this year.

two economic assistance agreements worth \$33 million in total were widely interpreted as a message that the United States still values its ties with Sudan. The agreements brought to nearly \$100 million the total U.S. aid disbursed this year.

But as long as the mission has to limp along with a staff of about 55, many of them security and maintenance personnel, instead of its normal complement of nearly 200 people, American officials despair of dispersing the other half of the allocated funds.

At some point the pared-down staff is likely to assume policy implications rather than just creating the present physical constraints on disbursement, they said.

A series of deadlines must be met even before this fiscal year ends Sept. 30. With the Philippines and Northern Ireland both touting for major increases, and the overall aid package subject to reductions under the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings budget law, officials fear that the U.S. administration will slash Sudan's share in any case.

Despite stout U.S. denials, Washington is seen as having wished to punish Sudan for dropping the total opposition to Libya it displayed under the deposed president, Gaafar Numeiri, in favor of improved relations with an admittedly unpredictable neighbor.

Sudanese and foreign critics argue that Washington should have known better than to think that the Libyans — some of whom were asked to leave, and did so, after the United States first complained about their presence in November — would stay away for long.

"The Libyans play fast and loose with Sudanese air space and show up using various names and passports," one Western diplomat said.

Beyond such immediate tactical considerations, the critics argue, the United States should be wary of long-term strategic interests in maintaining good relations with Sudan and should not have boxed itself in with a massive evacuation.

The critics said, however, that about 700 of the approximately 1,000 U.S. private citizens living in Sudan either never took advantage of government-sponsored evacuation flights or soon returned.

Sudan borders on eight nations and is considered the front door to Saudi Arabia and, through the Nile River, the back door to Egypt. Sudanese officials have insisted previously that in recent weeks the security authorities have become increasingly concerned with Libyan activities.

For the first time, these officials said, Libya was considered a priority problem for the fledgling Sudanese government as well as for the United States and other Western interests in the country.

Especially worrying, they said, was the continued presence of known terrorists in Khartoum and of several hundred Libyans in western Darfur province, where it is feared they could be causing trouble in Chad for President Hissène Habré.

But the officials said the problem was finding a formula that would avoid jeopardizing Sudan's improved relations with Libya, notably military aid and the promise to provide oil on favorable terms, but make clear that Khartoum would not tolerate any subversive or terrorist activities on its soil.

Also complicating the problem is the prime minister's close personal relations with Libya's leader, Muammar Gaddafi, which blossomed during their shared opposition to General Numeiri and 10 years ago took the form of Libyan support for an abortive invasion of Sudan.

In the meantime, the street outside the U.S. Embassy has been cordoned off by Sudanese security forces. U.S. diplomats have removed their diplomatic license plates in favor of normal Sudanese plates and they check their cars for booby traps.

The Libyans are consoled by stories that Guma Fazzani, head of the Libyan People's Bureau, or embassy, in Khartoum, is just as worried about terrorism as they are — so much so that he is said never to sleep in the same bed two nights in a row.

## Radio Liberty, at War With Itself, Is Overhauled to Improve Broadcasts to Soviet

By John M. Goshko

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — For years, Radio Liberty, the U.S.-funded radio station that broadcasts to the Soviet Union in Russian and other languages, has been plagued by internal dissension that some say has weakened the station as an instrument of U.S. policy and made it an arena for doctrinal battles from the mists of anti-Soviet history.

Strife has worsened in recent years. It is charges that rightist Russians, exploiting the Reagan administration's hard-line views on Communism, have hijacked Radio Liberty's programming with messages of anti-Semitism, extreme Russian nationalism and anti-democratic sentiments.

Dispute gained international notice last year when a program about Alexander Solzhenitsyn's novel, "August 1914," stirred a debate between the broadcast, and the novel, were anti-Semitic.

Maneuvers of this debate are so convoluted and in ancient feuds that they seem unresolvable to non-Russians. However, have become so intertwined with Radio Liberty's image that they cannot be ignored.

A new generation of American managers is trying to revitalize Radio Liberty, striving to bring the station back to its original mission of U.S. law "to operate in a manner consistent with the broad

foreign policy objectives of the United States." They are taking on that task at a time when Radio Liberty and its sister station that broadcasts to Eastern Europe, Radio Free Europe, have narrowly escaped a financial crisis that could have forced them to stop broadcasting.

Their broadcasting operations in Munich require most of their expenses to be paid in Deutsche marks. When Congress allocated their budget for fiscal 1986, it overestimated the dollar's future exchange rate against the mark, causing a \$21 million shortfall in funds. The shortfall was made June 26 when Congress approved an \$18 million supplement.

Under President Ronald Reagan, the budget has increased from \$87 million in 1981 to a request of \$168 million for the 1987 fiscal year.

Despite these difficulties, the managers of the station insist that RFE-RL, as the combined operations are commonly known, will continue to be an effective tool for transmitting Western ideas and influence to the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.

In response to complaints about anti-Semitism and anti-democratic attitudes at Radio Liberty, the managers insist that the controversy has been greatly exaggerated.

Despite the disclaimers, the persistence of the dispute is believed to have been an indirect factor in the replacement last year of the RFE-RL management and its supervisory group, the Board for International Broadcasting.

Since then, E. Eugene Pell, who moved from the U.S. Information Agency's Voice of Ameri-

ca to become president of RFE-RL, has been quietly making personnel and program-review changes at Radio Liberty.

In an interview, Mr. Pell contended that the real importance of Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe should not be measured by debates about "whether Solzhenitsyn's writings should be regarded as anti-Semitic or as a commentary applicable only to certain events at a specific point in history."

A better gauge, he said, would be the performance of the stations after the April 26 nuclear accident at Chernobyl.

Western journalists who got into Kiev found that many residents had learned about the Chernobyl accident from the Ukrainian-language broadcasts of Radio Liberty, the Voice of America and the British Broadcasting Corp., and that for several days they relied on them as their source of advice on radiation hazards.

Nor was this situation limited to Kiev. Diplomats and journalists reported that people throughout Eastern Europe kept their radios tuned to the short-wave frequencies carrying news about the fallout from Chernobyl.

The BBC and VOA are worldwide operations that devote only a portion of their time and resources to the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. Further, the VOA has had its focus restricted by Congress to news and information about the United States.

By contrast, Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe, funded by the U.S. government but run by a private corporation, aim only at the Soviet

Union and Eastern Europe and are designed to be "narrowcast" stations providing information and opinion unavailable in the local controlled press.

U.S. officials estimate that in normal times, more than 50 million adults listen to at least once a week. In times of crisis, as after the Chernobyl accident or during the crackdown on the Solidarity movement in Poland, the figure is higher.

To preserve this wide listenership, the stations put great emphasis on objectivity in news coverage. In commentary, they are supposed to avoid heavy-handed propaganda.

In the competition for credibility, Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe have always been handicapped by constant Soviet reminders that they were Cold War creations of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency.

That link was broken a decade ago when Congress fused the two formerly separate operations into a nonprofit corporation, with a U.S. management staff responsible to the Board for International Broadcasting, whose members are appointed by the president but are independent of official direction. Funds for operating the radio stations are appropriated by Congress.

Three-quarters of the combined staffs are émigrés from the countries targeted by the stations. That has produced a volatile chemistry between sometimes hostile nationalities.

The problem has been most acute at Radio Liberty, whose foreign staff includes three

waves of emigrants: those whose families fled Russia after the 1917 revolution, the World War II refugee wave, and a third, predominantly Jewish, wave of emigrants during the 1970s.

Many of the older émigrés, steeped in historic Russian nationalism and the Cold War, have resented the Jewish newcomers as "Yankees," allegedly friendly to socialism. Inevitably, that caused the jockeying for influence by the three groups to go beyond office politics and become reflected in programs, particularly in commentaries about Russian history.

Ben J. Wattenberg, a member of the Board for International Broadcasting, summed up the problem last year. "We are dealing with a blood-soaked part of the world, with endemic intergroup hostilities," he said. "Many of our broadcasts, and many émigrés involved in these disputes, have sharply divergent views about the history and possible future of that part of the world."

The old guard has taken much of its cue from Mr. Solzhenitsyn. From his retreat in Vermont, he has been critical of American democracy and has propounded social and political theories that liberal critics contend are tinged with religious authoritarianism. Nevertheless, his ideas, and those of other émigré writers who share his views, have been given frequent air time on Radio Liberty.

Many younger staff members say that such ideas are dangerous and contrary to Radio Liberty's goals. Yet, they contend, programming with an allegedly anti-democratic cast has

increased under the Reagan administration because the station's managers and the board members judge content solely on the basis of its ability to undermine the Soviet system.

According to that, that approach was especially pervasive when the two outspokenly staunch conservatives, Frank Shakespeare and James L. Buckley, headed the board and RFE-RL. Their departures last year, while not directly the result of the controversy, came as the board was being forced to recognize that internal strife was getting out of hand.

In choosing Malcolm S. Forbes Jr. as a member of the business publishing family, as president of RFE-RL, the board assigned priority to putting Radio Liberty's house in order. In that context, most observers agree, the key figure has been Mr. Pell, a broadcast newsmen who has worked in Moscow. He has sought to establish greater control by moving some Russian-language broadcasts from Munich to Washington, where they can be supervised more closely, and by a comprehensive program review.

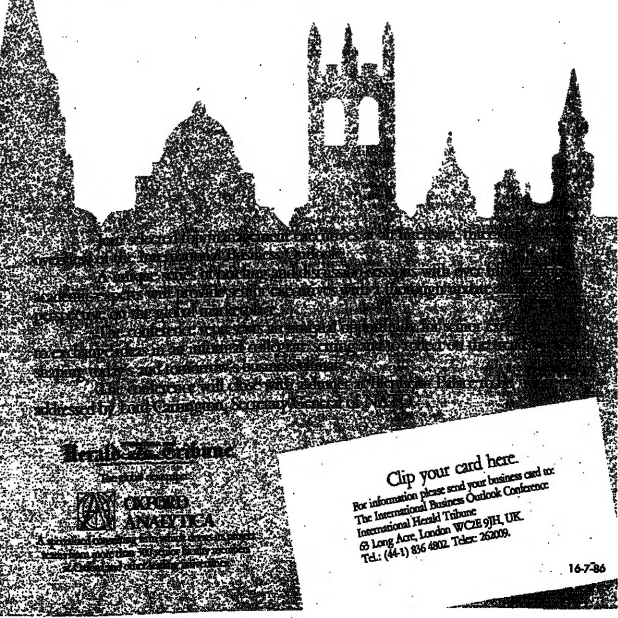
More importantly, he also has quietly removed or transferred many of the émigré personnel with extremist views and has recruited new American directors.

Radio Liberty's new director is Nicholas Valdes, a former U.S. Air Force officer and professor at the Air Force Academy who has a doctorate degree in Russian studies.

RFE will be headed by Gregory Wierzyński, a former Time magazine correspondent who worked in Eastern Europe.

## An Invitation to Oxford.

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NYSE Most Actives													
Symbol	Vol	High	Low	Open	Close	Change	Symbol	Vol	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.50	125.00	+0.50	IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.50	125.00	+0.50
AT&T	987,654	45.20	44.80	45.00	45.10	+0.10	AT&T	987,654	45.20	44.80	45.00	45.10	+0.10
GE	876,543	32.10	31.90	32.00	32.05	+0.05	GE	876,543	32.10	31.90	32.00	32.05	+0.05
AMT	765,432	28.50	28.30	28.40	28.45	+0.05	AMT	765,432	28.50	28.30	28.40	28.45	+0.05
DUK	654,321	18.75	18.60	18.70	18.75	+0.05	DUK	654,321	18.75	18.60	18.70	18.75	+0.05
W	543,210	15.20	15.10	15.15	15.20	+0.05	W	543,210	15.20	15.10	15.15	15.20	+0.05
MSFT	432,109	12.50	12.40	12.45	12.50	+0.05	MSFT	432,109	12.50	12.40	12.45	12.50	+0.05
GO	321,098	10.20	10.10	10.15	10.20	+0.05	GO	321,098	10.20	10.10	10.15	10.20	+0.05
BA	210,987	8.75	8.65	8.70	8.75	+0.05	BA	210,987	8.75	8.65	8.70	8.75	+0.05
DIS	109,876	7.50	7.40	7.45	7.50	+0.05	DIS	109,876	7.50	7.40	7.45	7.50	+0.05

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

## NYSE Down Sharply Again

**United Press International**  
NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange were sharply lower at the close Tuesday in heavy trading as investors displayed increasing concern over the U.S. economy.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which fell 27.98 to 1,793.45 Monday, closed down 34.75 to 1,758.70.

Declines led advances by about 3 to 1. Volume amounted to about 1.9 billion shares, compared with 123.17 million Monday.

Prices were lower in active trading of American Stock Exchange issues.

Analysts said the market's continued slide was tied to the disappointing earnings report from International Business Machines Corp. on Monday and fears that other corporate results will reflect a sluggish economy.

For the first half of 1986, IBM earnings slipped to 7.1 percent to \$2.3 billion, a 33.77 percent drop from a year earlier despite a 7.3 percent gain in sales to \$22.4 billion.

"There is a general malaise in the market," said William Zagonari, of Prudential-Bache Securities. "Part of the overall weakness is in IBM."

In addition, the said, lower oil prices, while positive for the long term, are hurting the petroleum sector, and this negative impact is spreading to other parts of the economy.

IBM's sales were down as expected and industrial production was down, all pointing to a very weak economy," Miss Zagonari said.

Retail sales rose 0.2 percent in June, following upwardly revised gains of 0.9 percent in April and 0.7 percent in May, the Commerce Department said Tuesday.

U.S. industrial production slipped 0.5 percent in June after declining a revised 0.5 percent in May, the Federal Reserve Board said Tuesday.

High Johnson, head of the investment policy committee at First Albany Corp., said the retail sales and industrial production figures confirmed fears about the economy and suggest that the previously healthy stock market was not a reliable indicator of the true picture.

"You don't have the earnings to support stock prices," Mr. Johnson said. "Stocks are overvalued. Basically, people just gave up. Earnings have not come through."

He said the surge in stock prices in the first quarter was based on hopes the economy and earnings would be very good.

"There were no results," he said. "People are really starting to question" the market's wisdom as an indicator "of the nation's economic health."

IBM was the most active NYSE-listed issue, down more than three points toward the close.

Safeway Stores followed, down 2 points. AT&T slipped slightly lower, Transalene Eastern was down more than 3 points.

Among the blue chips, American Express, USX Corp., Union Carbide and Philip Morris were lower. General Electric and Sears were ahead. Merck was unchanged.

Among the technology stocks, Digital Equipment, Gray Research, Burroughs and Texas Instruments were all lower.

The Amex actives included Texas Air, Wickes and Hasbro Bradley.

AMEX Diary													
Symbol	Vol	High	Low	Open	Close	Change	Symbol	Vol	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.50	125.00	+0.50	IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.50	125.00	+0.50
AT&T	987,654	45.20	44.80	45.00	45.10	+0.10	AT&T	987,654	45.20	44.80	45.00	45.10	+0.10
GE	876,543	32.10	31.90	32.00	32.05	+0.05	GE	876,543	32.10	31.90	32.00	32.05	+0.05
AMT	765,432	28.50	28.30	28.40	28.45	+0.05	AMT	765,432	28.50	28.30	28.40	28.45	+0.05
DUK	654,321	18.75	18.60	18.70	18.75	+0.05	DUK	654,321	18.75	18.60	18.70	18.75	+0.05
W	543,210	15.20	15.10	15.15	15.20	+0.05	W	543,210	15.20	15.10	15.15	15.20	+0.05
MSFT	432,109	12.50	12.40	12.45	12.50	+0.05	MSFT	432,109	12.50	12.40	12.45	12.50	+0.05
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DIS	109,876	7.50	7.40	7.45	7.50	+0.05	DIS	109,876	7.50	7.40	7.45	7.50	+0.05

(Continued on next left-hand page)



WEDNESDAY, JULY 16, 1986

INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

Anthropology's New Focus:  
The Corporate 'Jungle'

By SHERRY BUCHANAN

LONDON — Few executives think of themselves as having tribal habits akin to the Indians of the Amazon. Yet anthropologists see little difference between studying corporate cultures. After all, the Oxford English Dictionary defines anthropology as "the study of man."

Some American companies, especially high-tech companies, are turning to anthropologists to study their corporate culture to find out how their employees feel about work conditions. The splashy one is not that simple. Gaining access to the culture can be harder than taking up the Amazon.

The decreasing number of traditional jobs in their specialty have led anthropologists to focus on the organizational man and woman.

"The world is changing," says Jim Olla, an associate professor of anthropology at Western University in Kent, Ohio. "Let's face it. There aren't any undiscovered primitive tribes left." For his master's thesis at the University of Minnesota, he lived with the Otomi Indians in Mexico, doing field work among small and semi-steady Dutch businesses.

According to the American Anthropological Association, 10 percent of anthropology Ph.D. graduates are going into business consulting. The Corporate Anthropology Group, a new consulting group in Seattle, is attracting clients among high-tech companies such as Microsoft Corp., Rolm Corp. and CAE Systems.

"Eager to sit in front of a computer screen, the anthropologists have to offer, the British Royal Anthropological Institute is sponsoring an "Anthropology and British Industry" seminar later this year.

"What makes anthropologists different from other management consultants is the methods they use. Anthropologists traditionally have studied groups by living and interacting with them. They gather information through observation and informal conversations rather than through questionnaires, psychological tests and statistical data.

CAMBRIDGE University-trained anthropologist, Gerald Mars, once did field research on dockers in Newfoundland. He now consults for Unilever NV and British Rail. "I often spend hours with employees to find out how they really feel about certain issues. For instance, concerned about how different social satisfaction, British Rail asked him to tour railroads to find out what workers liked their uniforms."

Mr. Olla is working on a government-funded project to find out how small and medium-sized Dutch businesses are affected by the government's high-tech research and development. They must avoid taxes to stay solvent. To research such a sensitive issue, Mr. Olla needs to get as close as possible to the small-business communities he is studying. His biggest problem is gaining their confidence.

"I go and camp there until I have a feeling that I understand their world and can explain it to the Dutch government people," he says.

Henry Coleman, an anthropology graduate from the University of Montana, is now assistant director for the University of Maryland in Heidelberg, West Germany, specializing in cross-cultural negotiations.

Acting as an arbitrator between the U.S. and French parties in a joint venture, she had the unusual task of explaining to each side what the other was trying to say. In most business negotiations, each side hires its own consultant.

"Corporate reactions at first is amusement," she says. "I am regarded a bit like a reader of tea leaves. Once I unravel something for them, then they have as irrational a confidence in me as they were skeptical at first."

She also advises French companies on all aspects of U.S. See ANTHRO, Page 13

Citicorp  
Earnings  
Down 6%

Manufacturers  
Posts 4.6% Fall

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Citicorp, whose Citicorp subsidiary is the world's largest bank, reported Tuesday that its net earnings in the second quarter declined 6 percent because of higher loan-loss reserves and lower trading profits.

Citicorp earned \$235 million, or \$1.04 a share, in the second quarter, down from \$251 million, or \$1.11 a share, a year earlier. It said its investment banking segment results were depressed by a \$58-million bond trading loss.

Also reporting Tuesday, Manufacturers Hanover Corp., the fourth largest U.S. bank group and parent of Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co., said second-quarter net income fell 4.6 percent to \$93.9 million from \$98.5 million last year.

However, it said it had taken advantage of a \$172-million pre-tax gain on the sale of its mortgage banking unit to make a hefty addition to its reserve against potential loan losses in the second quarter.

It also said that on a per-share basis, net income grew to \$1.99 from \$1.97, reflecting lower dividend requirements on outstanding preferred stock.

Citicorp said its earnings were hurt by a higher loan-loss reserve, partly because of sharply higher loan charge-offs.

Citicorp's loan-loss reserve amounted to \$1.5 billion on June 30, 1986, up \$241 million from the same date of 1985.

The hefty provision for loan losses reflects the higher charge-offs and additions to the reserve account, said James McDermott, senior vice president at Keefe, Bruyette & Woods Inc. investment banking firm.

Continental Illinois Corp., parent company of Continental Illinois National Bank & Trust Co. of Chicago, reported second-quarter net earnings of \$40.5 million, or 15 cents a share, up 8.5 percent from \$37.5 million, or 13 cents a share, a year earlier.

(UPI, Reuters)

India Moves Into the Computer Age  
Gandhi's Policies Prompt Increase in Production

By Steven R. Weisman

New York Times Service

NEW DELHI — Slowly but powerfully, computers are insinuating themselves into Indian life as a result of Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's 19-month-old policies to encourage their use and production. The effects could be far-reaching and profound.

In Hyderabad, capital of Andhra Pradesh, computers have helped speed test results to students, match job applicants with available jobs and slash long lines of customers waiting to buy buses and bus tickets. In New Delhi, computers are even churning out horoscopes.

"Computers are finally having an impact on the day-to-day lives of people," said Dr. N. Seshagiri, director of the government's computer policy. "A whole new culture is growing up."

At the center of sweeping efforts to cut taxes and curb government regulations, the effects of Mr. Gandhi's computer policies may be seen in the Indian manufacturing sector which produces 800,000 home and office computer systems this year, compared with 200,000 in 1984, according to the Department of Electronics. Next year, the number is expected to reach 1.2 million.

Officials expect to reverse past practices and arrange about a dozen office participation plans with foreign companies, including Burroughs, Hewlett-Packard, Data General and International Computers Ltd. India. Import barriers are also being lowered, and a few major efforts are being made to purchase more computer systems from abroad.

For instance, Control Data Corp. recently won a bid over Honeywell Bull, a French company, to sell to the Indian government sophisticated mainframe computers worth several hundred million dollars.

In addition, industry remains so highly regulated that businesses still face layers of clearance before they can import or export computer equipment.

Robin Stone, general manager of Tata Burroughs Ltd., a Bombay-based partnership owned 40 percent by Burroughs, greeted the new policies, but complained



Agents in New Delhi issue rail tickets on a recently introduced computer system that has doubled efficiency.

India. One official estimated that 100 of the Fortune 500 companies are looking at Indian markets, a sixfold increase in the last year and a half.

If India's computer plans succeed, they would wipe out the stereotype of overworked clerks keeping records by hand. Computers will also be used for tax collection, economic planning, production and warehousing, health systems, immigration and many other areas.

Yet, there are problems: Power failures are epidemic, telephone lines are poor and tales of glitches and bureaucratic snags abound. Officials also acknowledge that India would have a hard time training 100,000 computer professionals.

In addition, industry remains so highly regulated that businesses still face layers of clearance before they can import or export computer equipment.

According to U.S. officials here, computer sales are part of a dramatic increase in the number of American companies interested in developing a presence in India.

See INDIA, Page 13

U.S. Production  
Declines, Retail  
Sales Edge Up

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Production at U.S. factories, mines and utilities sank 0.5 percent in June and retail sales advanced only 0.2 percent, the government said Tuesday in separate reports that underscored weakness in the economy.

The decline in industrial production was the fourth in the past five months, the Federal Reserve Board said. It followed a 0.4-percent drop in May and left industrial output 2.1 percent below where it was in January.

The Fed blamed half the June drop on strikes that affected output of communications equipment, construction supplies and other durable materials.

The June retail sales gain, to \$118.7 billion, was the smallest since a 0.4-percent advance in March, the Commerce Department said. It followed a 0.7-percent gain in May and a 0.5-percent advance in April.

The new report represented a substantial revision of the earlier figures. Originally, sales in May were reported to have fallen 0.1 percent while April sales rose a smaller 0.4 percent.

Without a small, 0.8-percent rise in auto sales, total sales would have shown no improvement last month, the department said.

For the first six months of the year, retail sales have risen by 4.3 percent compared to the same period in 1985. While this represented moderate growth, it was down from a 5.8-percent rise in the first half of 1985.

Economists have said that sluggishness in industrial America and weaker-than-expected consumer spending have restrained overall economic growth.

At the White House, a presidential spokesman, Albert R. Brashear, said the substantial upward revision in retail sales for April and May showed that consumer demand strengthened during the April-June quarter.

But he said the industrial side of the economy was showing weakness, reflecting primarily the immediate adverse effects of falling oil prices.

He predicted a rebound in production in coming months brought

about by the gains since March in consumer spending.

The government is due to release next week its estimate of growth for the April-June quarter. Many analysts are predicting that growth will be about a 2 percent annual rate, half of what the Reagan administration has been predicting.

Sales of durable goods, items expected to last three or more years, rose 0.2 percent in June.

Leading the durable goods sales was the 0.8-percent gain in auto sales, which followed a 5.3-percent increase in May. The June showing was the poorest since a 3.9-percent decline in March.

Sales of nondurable goods were up a slight 0.2 percent in June after a 0.5-percent advance in May.

Japanese Prices  
Plunge 10.1%

United Press International

TOKYO — Spurred by the yen's steep appreciation and falling crude oil prices, wholesale prices in Japan fell a record 10.1 percent in June from a year earlier, the Bank of Japan reported Tuesday. It was the 16th consecutive monthly decline.

The central bank said the wholesale price index for June stood at 90.1 against the 1980 base of 100, down 0.7 percent from May. The year-to-year fall was the sharpest since the bank began compiling statistics under the current system in 1980 and broke the previous record, a 9.8-percent decline in May.

Bank officials said wholesale prices of imported goods plunged 39.6 percent from a year earlier, contributing 4.8 percentage points to the June decline. Prices of domestic goods fell 4.5 percent, owing partly to lower petroleum prices. The value of the U.S. dollar averaged 167.96 yen for the month, down 32.5 percent from June 1985, when the average was 249.01 yen.

See JAPAN, Page 13

U.S., Taiwan Reach Pact  
On Textile Shipments

By Stuart Ausbach

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The United States reached an agreement Monday with Taiwan that sharply reduces the growth of the country's textile shipments over the next two years, chief textile negotiator Charles E. Klotz said.

Taiwan is the United States' largest supplier of textiles and clothing.

The agreement comes as the Reagan administration is trying to ease its three top textile suppliers, Taiwan, Hong Kong and South Korea, to agree to limit the growth of their shipments to the United States.

The administration faces heavy congressional pressure for even sharper cutbacks and a July 31 deadline for renegotiating a new Textile-Fiber Agreement that covers world textile trade.

The United States reached an agreement similar to the Taiwan pact with Hong Kong two weeks ago.

U.S. trade officials said they were unsure whether they could reach an agreement with South Korea.

"Under this new agreement, Taiwan's exports will grow by only minimal amounts, about 0.5 percent a year, from 1985 through 1988," Mr. Klotz said.

He said the agreement would reduce Taiwan's textile and clothing shipments by about 7 percent from the level reached during the year that ended in May.

He added that Taiwan's apparel and textile exports to the United States had grown an average of 15 percent a year since 1981.

Decoupling the agreement, the U.S. textile industry said it provided another reason for Congress to override President Ronald Reagan's veto of a bill requiring major limits in textile imports when the measure goes before the House on Aug. 6.

Dewey L. Trogdon, chairman of the American Textile Manufacturers Institute, said "Imports from Taiwan should have been rolled back and rolled back significantly because Taiwan's growth since 1982 has been so large and so clearly disruptive."

Senator Ernest F. Hollings, a Democrat of South Carolina, a chief sponsor of the textile bill, called both the Hong Kong and Taiwan agreements "grossly inadequate."

"This agreement only muffs the huge impact gain the Taiwanese have already made by violating the current bilateral agreement," he said.

See TAIWAN, Page 13

Currency Rates

Currency	Rate	Change
British pound	1.62	0.01
French franc	6.55	0.01
German mark	2.36	0.01
Italian lira	1,360	0.01
Japanese yen	163	0.01
Swiss franc	2.03	0.01
U.S. dollar	1.00	0.00

Source: Reuters

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U.S. Seeks Ruling by GATT  
On Japanese Food Quotas

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration has alleged that Japanese restraints on food products are violating world trading rules and said it would seek relief through the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

The U.S. trade representative, Clayton K. Yeutter, said Monday that the United States would present its case on Tuesday at a meeting in Geneva of a GATT.

At issue are Japanese quotas on a variety of food products, including peaches, citrus fruits and prepared beef products.

"The quotas deny us the ability to compete fairly for sales of high-quality products in Japan," Mr. Yeutter said.

He contended that under GATT rules, such import quotas are prohibited. The agreement is a pact among 91 nations, including the United States and Japan, guaranteeing countries access to each other's markets.

The agreement also has a process for ruling on trading complaints brought by one nation against another.

Mr. Yeutter said that Japan had promised an agreement two years ago promising to take steps to ease some quotas. But the agreement expired on April 22, and no such steps have been taken, he maintained.

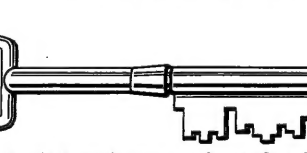
"Given the competitiveness of U.S. agricultural and processed products, we feel strongly that Japan should not limit our access to their markets through quotas and related food controls," Mr. Yeutter said.

Farm exports to Japan amounted to \$254 million last year, \$83 million of which were U.S. products, according to the trade office.

On Tuesday, Japan's Foreign Ministry called for a "second opening of Japan" to rival the opening of 1986 when the country emerged from centuries of isolation.

In its 30th annual foreign policy review, the ministry argued for a more internationally-minded society and domestic reforms to meet the need for improved market access for foreign goods and increased imports.

(AP, Reuters)



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NEW YORK, LONDON, PARIS, LUXEMBOURG, MILAN, MONTE CARLO, GENEVA. A SAFARI BANK WITH CAPITAL OF OVER \$1,500,000,000

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Currencies (U.S. dollars)									
	Jan. 1	Jan. 2	Jan. 3	Jan. 4	Jan. 5	Jan. 6	Jan. 7	Jan. 8	Jan. 9
Canada	70.33	70.33	70.33	70.33	70.33	70.33	70.33	70.33	70.33
France	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55
Germany	1.93	1.93	1.93	1.93	1.93	1.93	1.93	1.93	1.93
Italy	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Japan	136.00	136.00	136.00	136.00	136.00	136.00	136.00	136.00	136.00
UK	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63
Switzerland	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
Spain	166.64	166.64	166.64	166.64	166.64	166.64	166.64	166.64	166.64
Sweden	8.46	8.46	8.46	8.46	8.46	8.46	8.46	8.46	8.46
Denmark	4.66	4.66	4.66	4.66	4.66	4.66	4.66	4.66	4.66
Netherlands	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20
Belgium	36.36	36.36	36.36	36.36	36.36	36.36	36.36	36.36	36.36
Australia	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75
New Zealand	0.67	0.67	0.67	0.67	0.67	0.67	0.67	0.67	0.67
South Africa	1.47	1.47	1.47	1.47	1.47	1.47	1.47	1.47	1.47
Israel	3.48	3.48	3.48	3.48	3.48	3.48	3.48	3.48	3.48
South Korea	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
India	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
China	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Hong Kong	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Taiwan	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Thailand	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Malaysia	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Singapore	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Philippines	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Indonesia	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Brazil	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Argentina	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Colombia	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Venezuela	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Chile	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Peru	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Ecuador	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Guatemala	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Costa Rica	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Panama	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Honduras	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
El Salvador	1.00	1.00							

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## USX to Offer Securities, Warrants of \$1.5 Billion

*News*

PITTSBURGH — USX Corp. said Tuesday that it will file with the Securities and Exchange Commission for an offering of up to \$1.5 billion of debt securities and warrants to purchase debt securities.

USX, formerly U.S. Steel Corp., said it also filed a prospectus supplement relating to issuance of \$250 million of debt units.

It will issue 11,250 oil-indexed units, comprising 1156.25 million of debentures, due July 15, 1985, and \$93.75 million of detachable 3 1/2 percent coupon debentured notes, due July 15, 1991. Each unit will consist of debentures totaling \$5,000 in face amount, and oil-indexed notes totaling \$3,000 in face amount.

## Shanghai Helps Firms Get Foreign Exchange

*The Associated Press*

BEIJING — The city of Shanghai has organized currency swaps and other measures to help joint ventures overcome the chronic problem of inadequate foreign exchange. Xinhua news agency reported Tuesday.

The central and local governments have also increased the foreign exchange allotted to joint ventures and have authorized such enterprises to demand foreign exchange for part of their products sold in China, the report said.

A shortage of foreign exchange, which is needed to import parts and equipment, has become a major problem for joint ventures in China because sales to the domestic market are made in the yuan, which cannot be converted to foreign currencies.

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# Floating-Rate Notes

July 15

Dollars

Issuer/Placed	Coupon Rate	Face Value	Maturity	Yield	Rating	Issuer	Coupon Rate	Face Value	Maturity	Yield	Rating
Atlantic Western Bank	7 1/8	100,000	7/15/81	7 1/8	A	Atlantic Western Bank	7 1/8	100,000	7/15/81	7 1/8	A
Atlantic Western Bank	7 1/8	100,000	7/15/81	7 1/8	A	Atlantic Western Bank	7 1/8	100,000	7/15/81	7 1/8	A
Atlantic Western Bank	7 1/8	100,000	7/15/81	7 1/8	A	Atlantic Western Bank	7 1/8	100,000	7/15/81	7 1/8	A
Atlantic Western Bank	7 1/8	100,000	7/15/81	7 1/8	A	Atlantic Western Bank	7 1/8	100,000	7/15/81	7 1/8	A
Atlantic Western Bank	7 1/8	100,000	7/15/81	7 1/8	A	Atlantic Western Bank	7 1/8	100,000	7/15/81	7 1/8	A
Atlantic Western Bank	7 1/8	100,000	7/15/81	7 1/8	A	Atlantic Western Bank	7 1/8	100,000	7/15/81	7 1/8	A
Atlantic Western Bank	7 1/8	100,000	7/15/81	7 1/8	A	Atlantic Western Bank	7 1/8	100,000	7/15/81	7 1/8	A
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
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In accordance with the provisions of the Notes, notice is hereby given that for the interest period from July 15, 1986 to January 15, 1987 the Notes will carry an interest rate of 7½% per annum. The interest payable on the relevant interest payment date, January 15, 1987 against Coupon No. 15 will be U.S. \$36.10.

By: The Chase Manhattan Bank,  
National Association, New York

Fiscal Agent

 CHASE

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INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed) 15 July 1986

[illegible]

D/M - Deutsche Mark; BF - Belgium Franc; FL - Dutch Florin; LF - Luxembourg Franc; ECU - European Currency Unit; SF - Swiss Franc; + - add; - - - Offer Price(s) - bid change  
\$/\$ \$10 per unit; N/A - Not Available; N.C. - Not Communicated; S - New; S - suspended; S/S - Stock Split; \* - E-Options; \*\* - Es-Rhs \*\*\* Gross Performance Index December: \*

Science 11/98	276	20-11	100.00/101.25
Science 2000	272	22-12	100.00/101.25
Science 92/97	272	22-12	100.00/101.25
Science 93 (Interv)	272	22-12	100.00/101.25
Science 94	272	22-12	100.00/101.25



## Mexico Moves a Step Closer to Joining GATT

By Sally Jacobson  
The Associated Press  
MEXICO CITY — The government is moving to revive its badly sagging economy, approved a draft plan for joining the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs (GATT).

The 91-member international body, which sets trade and negotiates trade agreements, will require Mexico to dismantle some of the barriers that have protected domestic industries from foreign competition.

The decision is part of the government's effort to force the country's economy to rely on foreign trade to bring in needed foreign funds.

Mexico is one of the few large Latin American economies still outside the organization. President de la Madrid said in November that Mexico had committed to accept the rules set by the organization.

A statement from the presidential office on Monday said

Mr. de la Madrid's foreign trade secretary approved a draft plan to join GATT working group.

The document, it said, includes a draft proposal for membership, a report of the working group and a list of concessions Mexico will make as part of becoming a member. The statement did not detail those concessions.

The statement said the plan would be discussed Tuesday by members of the GATT working group. If they were to accept the plan, it will be sent to GATT members for final approval. Sixty-one GATT members must approve Mexico's entry, the statement said.

Mexico wants to win membership approval quickly so that it can take part in the upcoming round of GATT negotiations, set to begin in September at Punta del Este, Uruguay.

Mexico nearly joined GATT in 1979-80 but backed off under political pressure from critics who argued that unemployment would be hurt and Mexico would lose some of its independence.

Similar concerns were raised immediately after Mr. de la Madrid announced that Mexico would be joining GATT. Fidel Velázquez, head of the 1-million-member Confederation of Mexican Workers, warned that GATT membership would put about 700,000 small and medium-size companies out of business.

GATT proponents concede that some businesses will shut down if they are unable to compete with foreign companies.

But they say the economy and consumer will benefit in the long run. An increase in exports will force industries to become more competitive, reducing prices and improving the quality of products.

Moreover, improved sales of non-oil products will help offset the sharp blow Mexico has suffered from the collapse of world oil prices. Mexico has a foreign debt of \$97.6 million.

■ Mexico Debt Pact Near

Mexico is "very close" to an accord with the International Monetary Fund to restructure its debt, Foreign Minister Bernardo Sepúlveda said Tuesday. The Associated Press reported from the Hague.

"Progress is being made in the negotiations, and I heard last yesterday night that we are very close to an agreement," Mr. Sepúlveda said, referring to talks with Finance Minister Gustavo Petricoli and IMF officials in Washington.

Mr. Petricoli has been in Washington since last week to negotiate a package involving the restructuring of Mexico's foreign debt with the IMF, U.S. Treasury officials, and commercial banks.

Mr. Sepúlveda said he was unable to provide any details on the impending accord.

"I am not directly responsible for this," he said, adding that "I have heard that there will be news in this respect shortly, and very positive news."

Mr. Sepúlveda spoke during a two-day visit to the Netherlands that included talks with Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers and Finance Minister Otto Rooding.

Mr. Rooding is chairman of the IMF's Interim Committee.

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Mr. Rooding is chairman of the IMF's Interim Committee.

## Europe's Airlines Predict 4% Drop

LONDON — European airlines predicted a 4-percent drop in trans-Atlantic travel in 1986, attributing the decline to the falling value of the dollar and American fears of terrorist attacks.

The 20-member Association of European Airlines said that traffic rose by 5.6 percent in 1985 and was expected to rise again, by 7.5 percent, next year.

Traffic over the North Atlantic, which fell 8.5 percent in May against the previous May, leaving a 4 out of every 10 seats empty, the association said.

## CURRENCY MARKETS

### Kaufman Comments Depress Dollar

NEW YORK — The dollar fell sharply Tuesday after predictions by an influential economist that further interest-rate cuts by the U.S. Federal Reserve Board would push it down even more.

After edging down in Japan and Europe, the dollar slipped further at the start in New York on Monday by an influential economist that further interest-rate cuts by the U.S. Federal Reserve Board would push it down even more.

But it sold off sharply — hitting a post-World War II New York low — after Henry Kaufman, Salomon Brothers economist, predicted the dollar would test 150 yen and 2.00 Deutsche marks in the near future.

He predicted that Japan would cut its discount rate, now 6 percent, would cut again by as much as one percentage point. Interest-rate differentials with other countries are narrowing, he said, and this, combined with "anticipation of further easing by the Federal Reserve and the persistent large U.S. trade deficit should push the dollar lower."

Dealers will be saying away that "loose interest" will now reduce its discount rate and initiate

**London Dollar Rates**

Currency	Rate
Deutsche mark	2.00
Swiss franc	1.48
French franc	6.55
Italian lire	2036
Spanish peseta	166.64
Portuguese escudo	200.48
Source: Reuters	

markets open Wednesday (about 8 P.M. Tuesday in New York, 20-hour trade).

In Tokyo, the dollar fell Tuesday to 160.05 yen from 161.75 on Monday.

In London, the pound found some respite in nervous trading.

But dealers said sterling seemed likely to continue under pressure for the immediate future because of falling oil prices, and they reported signs of Bank of England intervention in the market to smooth its decline. The pound has shed 10 pence since Thursday.

In London, sterling closed at 3.2500 DM, up from 3.2270 DM on Monday. It also edged up against the dollar, closing at \$1.496, compared with \$1.4810.

In other European trading, the dollar was fixed at 2.1670 DM in Frankfurt, down from 2.1910 DM on Monday, and at 6.9680 French francs in Paris, down from 7.0120 on Friday. French marks were closed Monday for the Basle Day holiday. In Zurich, the dollar fell to 1.7615 Swiss francs from 1.7862 on Monday.

(UPI, Reuters, IHT)

## ANTHRO: Corporate Jungle

(Continued from first finance page)

culture, from American negotiating tactics to political lobbying.

Anthropologists face the task of adapting their scholarly methods to study their subjects thoroughly. Some employees may be unwilling subjects. Because anthropologists use more personal methods than do other social scientists, some employees may worry about their status to privacy and confidentiality.

With primitive tribes, anthropologists always enjoyed an automatic higher status," Mr. Olla says. "That isn't the case in the boardroom. How do you get a board of directors to say we'll let you hang around for a few years and study what you want?"

## Dutch Trade Surplus Shrinks

THE HAGUE — The Dutch merchandise trade surplus narrowed to 1.7 billion guilders (\$890 million) in May from 1.8 billion guilders in April, the Economics Ministry said Tuesday. The figure, which is not seasonally adjusted, is more than three times as large as the \$500-million-guilder surplus in May 1985.

## THE EUROMARKETS

### New U.S. Economic Data Have Little Impact

By Christopher Pizze

LONDON — The Eurobond market generally ended with little change Tuesday after a day of quiet trading, dealers said. They added that new data showing that U.S. economic growth remained sluggish had no real impact on sentiment.

Dollar-straight issues were mainly unchanged to a fraction finer with most traders complaining that volume — both retail and professional — remained extremely thin.

The senior trader at a U.S. securities house said that the dollar's rise "seems to have driven most people from the market."

He added that he believed that there were still two forces in the market that were balancing each other out. The first is the possibility that interest rates have bottomed out. The second is the prospect that

further evidence of weak U.S. economic performance will allow the Federal Reserve to lower U.S. interest rates at least once more.

The new data showed that industrial production dropped 0.5 percent in June. Market estimates were of a fall of 0.2 to 0.4 percent. Also announced was a growth in retail sales of 0.2 percent, which was a little above expectations.

Activity in the primary market was also slow, although Northeast Savings F.A. issued a \$100-million floating-rate note paying 10 basis points over the six-month London interbank offered rate.

The issue was quoted above its par pricing around the par issue price, Drexel was the sole manager.

Another bond that has its redemption amount linked to the future price of the current U.S. Treasury 30-year long bond was priced at 101.14. If the long bond is below 85.75 at the issue's maturity, redemption will be above par.

The day's other issue was a \$30-million equity-warrant bond for Mitsubishi Plastics Industries Ltd.

Lovmar Telephones Inc. issued a \$100-million convertible bond through Drexel Burnham Lambert International Ltd. The 15-year issue pays 5 1/2 percent and has a put option after seven years that will be paid at 116.54 or 121.27 percent to give the investor a yield to put between 7 1/2 and 8 1/2.

The issue was quoted on the gray market around the par issue price. Drexel was the sole manager.

Another bond that has its redemption amount linked to the future price of the current U.S. Treasury 30-year long bond was priced at 101.14. If the long bond is below 85.75 at the issue's maturity, redemption will be above par.

The day's other issue was a \$30-million equity-warrant bond for Mitsubishi Plastics Industries Ltd.

## DIA: Gandhi's Computer Policies Begin to Attract Foreign Investment

(Based from first finance page)

allowing too many computer imports. Strikes and labor disruptions have been organized to protest the loss of jobs to computerization.

Lately, Mr. Gandhi has chosen to publicize the benefits of computers for the people and new systems are being developed in Hindi, Urdu, Tamil, Telugu, Marathi and other regional languages. But critics insist that computerization will make life more comfortable for the elite, while providing too few jobs for the masses.

"We are able to get into the American market because there is such a tremendous demand," said Kola Ravindra, head of Era Electronics, which sells software to business offices in the United States.

Even International Business Machines Corp., which has won Washington clearance to sell computers to India for oil and natural gas exploration, is considering starting a software-exporting operation in India, according to Dr. Subaghi, which is not seasonally adjusted, is more than three times as large as the \$500-million-guilder surplus in May 1985.

"Give us a chance, and we will produce low-cost computers," said Aswani Mahalanobis, chairman of two computer companies in Bombay, who added that he was unable to get licenses for 50,000 planned computers. "We had high hopes for Ravi Gandhi," she added, "but at the moment, computer policies in India is a joke."

India's computer policies had been in the works well before the assassination of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi in October 1984, but they have come to be identified with her son, who announced them two weeks after he took office.

Mr. Gandhi, 41, has a desktop computer in his office, but has run into his own problems. Critics of any of his policies, including the usually attribute the problems to the "computer boys." A recent cartoon showed Mr. Gandhi abandoning a computer terminal for the sake of providing a solution to the Sixth crisis in the Punjab.

The prime minister is accused of rupturing India's trade balance by

allowing too many computer imports. Strikes and labor disruptions have been organized to protest the loss of jobs to computerization.

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**Tuesday's OTC Prices**

NASDAQ prices as of 3 P.M. New York Time

See the Associated Press

Symbol	Price	Change	Volume	Symbol	Price	Change	Volume
AA	10.12	+	100	AA	10.12	+	100
AB	10.12	+	100	AB	10.12	+	100
AC	10.12	+	100	AC	10.12	+	100
AD	10.12	+	100	AD	10.12	+	100
AE	10.12	+	100	AE	10.12	+	100
AF	10.12	+	100	AF	10.12	+	100
AG	10.12	+	100	AG	10.12	+	100
AH	10.12	+	100	AH	10.12	+	100
AI	10.12	+	100	AI	10.12	+	100
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...



© T. H. Jones

"...THEN I SAID, 'I'M LEAVIN' SO DON'T TRY TO STOP ME!' .....AN' THEY DIDN'T!"

[illegible]

Yesterday's | Jumble: LYRIC GALIZE CLOVEN FACING  
Answer: What you will never have if you fall in love with  
yourself—A RIVAL

[illegible]

WEDNESDAY'S FORECAST - CHANNEL: Smooth. FRANKFURT: Fair. 23-24 (177-57). LONDON: Overcast. Temp. 24-19 (75-64). MADRID: Fair. Temp. 30-16 (86-61). NEW YORK: Fair. Temp. 28-18 (82-64). PARIS: Fair. Temp. 25-18 (77-64). ROME: Fair. Temp. 27-18 (81-64). TEL AVIV: No rain. Temp. 28-18 (82-64). TOKYO: Fair. Temp. 24-17 (75-63). HONG KONG: Fair. Temp. 21-27 (69-81). MANILA: Fair. Temp. 28-23 (82-73). SINGAPORE: Showers. Temp. 27-21 (81-70). SINGAPORE: Fair. Temp. 25-28 (77-82). TOKYO: Rain. 23-24 (73-75).

HOW LONG DO WE HAVE TO HIKE?

THIS IS "SURVIVAL", REMEMBER?

WHO CARES? I'M GETTING HUNGRY!

I READ ABOUT A MAN ONCE WHO WENT EIGHTY-ONE DAYS WITHOUT FOOD.

Panel 1: A character in a suit and tie runs towards a character in a graduation cap and gown. The suited character says, "GIVE ME A GOOD BOLD REPORT."

Panel 2: The suited character runs away, saying, "DON'T HAVE TO WRITE THEM IDEALLY."

Panel 3: The suited character runs away, saying, "INSTEAD OF LISTENING TO WHAT'S BEING SAID THEY'RE MEANING TO SAY."

Panel 4: The suited character runs away, saying, "WHAT THE MEANING IS."

THE INSURANCE COMPANY

I WANT TO SUE AN INSURANCE CO. NEEDLESS!

DO YOU HAVE ANY MONEY?

THAT'S PART OF IT

THE INSURANCE COMPANY

**A North Sea Journey**  
By A. Alvarez. 190 pages. \$15.95.  
Houghton Mifflin, 2 Park Street, Boston,  
Mass. 02108.

Reviewed by Peter Pringle

**A.** ALVAREZ is, among other things, an adventurer, a poet and a poker player who is fascinated by high-stakes gamblers. A few years ago he wrote an engaging book about the poker players of Las Vegas called "The

biggest Game in Town." Now, as if purging himself of that sinful time, he has written a book about life in the North Sea with the roughnecks and the divers who gamble with their lives for high wages atop oil rigs as big as the Eiffel Tower.

One imagines Alvarez, more at home in Las Vegas than the North Sea and "Offshore" is the book that more severely stretches his ability to empathize with the men who have chosen this strange life. In the North Sea, it's not just the rigs, but a whole oil-industrial complex, an endless stream of dazzling high-tech plunked down in some of the wildest, most unpopulated and least inhabited parts of the British Isles.

But this is no balmy Gulf of Mexico, and much has changed since 1947, when the first offshore rig began to produce oil off the coast of Louisiana. Then, no one knew how to jack up rigs to make them taller or lay pipes to drill in water deeper than 200 feet. Today, in the North Sea, some of the big modern platforms are a thousand feet high from the tip to toe, and several times a year these steel giants withstand hundred-foot waves and winds gusting to 160 knots.

Armed with a tape recorder, Alvarez tried faithfully to record the thoughts of the men who work these rigs, but they had little to say. They are there to provide elbow grease for high tech; they don't have time to think about their way of life. Their jobs are so exacting, the hours so long that to be off duty is to be asleep. The toll on families is heavy. North Sea marriages, they say in this business, are doomed.

The strangeness of the book lies in the mountain of meticulous descriptions of every facet of the rig. Alvarez rides up and down the rig's elevator, one moment 350 feet above the sea level and the next 230 feet below it. At one point, "It was like looking upward from the bottom of one of Piranesi's imaginary prisons — a vast, enclosed shadowy place, with gangways and galleries and ominous, purposeful machinery, all of it disproportionate to the human scale. A vision without people, however."

### Solution to Domestic Bank

F	L	O	A	T		B	O	A	S		D	R	A	M
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B	R	E	E	Z		E	W	A	Y		F	A	U	N
						S	O	L	I		E	C	T	Y
T	A	I	W	A	N		T	H	R	O	B			
A	G	N	I			E	L	S	E		P	O	S	S
T	O	R	N	A	D		O	R	O	T	A	T	E	D
E	N	I	D	S		L	E	A	P		R	O	L	E
R	E	P	U	S		E	L	E		E	D	A	L	L
						E	U	R	A					
A	D	A	R			G	U	A	R	T	O	R		
T	U	R	F			A	S	O		I	V	I	E	D
E	C	C	E			T	E	R		C	A	N	T	O
S	E	E	R			E	D	E	N		E	L	I	N

JULY 1987

## By Alan Truscott

ON the diagramed deal the two no-trump opening by South showed, in his style, 20-21 points. His partner used Stayman and settled in three no-trump.

A routine diamond lead would have allowed South to make 10 tricks, but the West player recognized the need for safety and let the club queen. South held up his ace until the third round and then cashed four heart tricks. On the last of these, East reluctantly gave up his club winner. A spade or diamond discard would have been fatal. South threw a diamond, and to the ten, and West's jack left this tricky end position:

West visualized the position

the "bench" the gray-granite city of Bilbao has absorbed the new wealth brought as it did the fishing fleets and shipbuilding and textiles of yesterday. Now one of the richest cities in the least unemployment and lowest crime rate. But the day will come when the towers on. Then what will happen to all the Towers? Alvarez asked a local man laughed drily and said, "I'll turn them into prisons." Alvarez makes it perfectly clear, "I am."

Peter Pringle, Washington correspondent for *The Observer* in London, wrote this review for *The Washington Post*.

**The New York Times**  
This list is based on reports from more than 2,000 bookstores throughout the United States. Weeks on list are not necessarily consecutive.

Place	Win	Time	Loss	Win	Time	Loss
1	THE LAST OF THE BREED, by Linda L'Amour	1:50	2	THE LAST OF THE BREED, by Linda L'Amour	1:50	2
2	A MATTER OF HONOR, by Jeffrey Aronson	1:55	3	A MATTER OF HONOR, by Jeffrey Aronson	1:55	3
3	ACT OF WILL, by Barbara Taylor Braden	2:00	4	ACT OF WILL, by Barbara Taylor Braden	2:00	4
4	A PERFECT SPY, by John Le Carré	2:12	5	A PERFECT SPY, by John Le Carré	2:12	5
5	THE FINEST SUPPER, by Robert Ludlum	2:19	6	THE FINEST SUPPER, by Robert Ludlum	2:19	6
6	TELL TAKE MANHATTAN, by Judith Ross	2:23	7	TELL TAKE MANHATTAN, by Judith Ross	2:23	7
7	THE EIGHTH COMMANDMENT, by James F. Cooper	2:26	8	THE EIGHTH COMMANDMENT, by James F. Cooper	2:26	8
8	THE GARDEN OF EDEN, by Ernest Hemingway	2:31	9	THE GARDEN OF EDEN, by Ernest Hemingway	2:31	9
9	GONE WITH THE WIND, by Margaret Mitchell	2:34	10	GONE WITH THE WIND, by Margaret Mitchell	2:34	10
10	THE GOOD MOTHER, by Sue Miller	2:40	11	THE GOOD MOTHER, by Sue Miller	2:40	11
11	TAMING A SEA-HORSE, by Robert B. Weir	2:41	12	TAMING A SEA-HORSE, by Robert B. Weir	2:41	12
12	LAKE WOREGON DAYS, by Garrison Keillor	2:46	13	LAKE WOREGON DAYS, by Garrison Keillor	2:46	13
13	BAIKER ISLAND, by John D. Macdonald	2:46	14	BAIKER ISLAND, by John D. Macdonald	2:46	14
14	THE MAMMOTH HUNTERS, by Jane M. Aard	2:48	15	THE MAMMOTH HUNTERS, by Jane M. Aard	2:48	15
15	LIE DOWN WITH LIONS, by Ken Follet	2:54	16	LIE DOWN WITH LIONS, by Ken Follet	2:54	16


1	FATHERHOOD, by Bill Cosby	1 10
2	YOU'RE ONLY OLD ONCE! by Dr. Suen	2 18
3	ROCK HUDSON: His Story, by Rock Hudson and Sara Davidson	6 3
4	JAMES HERRIOT'S DOG STORIES, by James Herriot	3 9
5	FORD: The Men and the Machine, by Robert Lacey	4 4
6	"AND SO IT GOES," by Linda Ellerbee	7 5
7	NECESSARY LOSS, by Judith Viorst	8 12

9	BUS 9 TO PARADISE, by Ian Macgregor	13	22
10	THE TRIUMPH OF POLITICS, by David		
11	IN SEARCH OF THE TROJAN WAR, by	5	4
12	Michael Wood		
13	THE LAST KING, by John Brown with	14	20
14	Richard Mays		
15	THE MAN WHO MISTOOK HIS WIFE	11	10
16	FOR A CAT, by Oliver Sacks		
17	YEAAGER: An Autobiography, by Chuck	9	51
18	Ward, by John Hume		
19	A LIGHT IN THE ATTIC, by Shel Silver		
20	Shelton	166	
ADVICE, HOW-TO AND MISCELLANEOUS			
1	FIT FOR LOVE, by Harvey Diamond and		
2	Margaret	1	47
3	THE ROTATION DIET, by Martin Ka-		
4	llanitschka	2	8
5	CALLANITSCA, by Callan Pinckney with		
6	Sallye Krieger	3	36
7	THE RICE DIET REPORT, by Judy Man-		
8	western	4	11
9	WESTERN'S NINTH NEW COLLE-		

NORTH  
 4  
 3  
 2  
 1  
 WEST EAST  
 ♠ KQ7  
 ♥ —  
 ♦ —  
 ♣ —  
 SOUTH  
 4  
 3  
 2  
 1  
 WEST EAST  
 ♠ A9  
 ♥ —  
 ♦ —  
 ♣ —  
 The return would  
 score his ninth  
 trick, and the lead  
 would permit the  
 ♠ in and play the  
 ♦ and diamond ef-  
 fect. The ♠ in  
 ♣ captures the  
 ♠, takes two  
 and plays a dia-  
 mond to the  
 and the position

exactly and found the solution.  
 He made the devastating re-  
 turn of the diamond queen,  
 and South had to lose two  
 more tricks for diamond one.

NORTH  
 4  
 3  
 2  
 1  
 WEST EAST  
 ♠ A9  
 ♥ —  
 ♦ —  
 ♣ —  
 SOUTH  
 4  
 3  
 2  
 1  
 WEST EAST  
 ♠ KQ7  
 ♥ —  
 ♦ —  
 ♣ —  
 SOUTH  
 4  
 3  
 2  
 1  
 WEST EAST  
 ♠ A9  
 ♥ —  
 ♦ —  
 ♣ —  
 Each side won vulnerable. The  
 bidding:  
 North West North  
 1♦ 1♦ 1♦  
 2♦ 2♦ 3♦  
 3♦ 3♦ 3♦  
 Pass Pass Pass  
 West led the club queen.



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 figures every day.

**99**  
 CENTS  
 PER COPY

[illegible]

1988	1987	1986	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981	1980	1979	1978	1977	1976	1975	1974	1973	1972	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946	1945	1944	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929	1928	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921	1920	1919	1918	1917	1916	1915	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908	1907	1906	1905	1904	1903	1902	1901	1900	1899	1898	1897	1896	1895	1894	1893	1892	1891	1890	1889	1888	1887	1886	1885	1884	1883	1882	1881	1880	1879	1878	1877	1876	1875	1874	1873	1872	1871	1870	1869	1868	1867	1866	1865	1864	1863	1862	1861	1860	1859	1858	1857	1856	1855	1854	1853	1852	1851	1850	1849	1848	1847	1846	1845	1844	1843	1842	1841	1840	1839	1838	1837	1836	1835	1834	1833	1832	1831	1830	1829	1828	1827	1826	1825	1824	1823	1822	1821	1820	1819	1818	1817	1816	1815	1814	1813	1812	1811	1810	1809	1808	1807	1806	1805	1804	1803	1802	1801	1800	1799	1798	1797	1796	1795	1794	1793	1792	1791	1790	1789	1788	1787	1786	1785	1784	1783	1782	1781	1780	1779	1778	1777	1776	1775	1774	1773	1772	1771	1770	1769	1768	1767	1766	1765	1764	1763	1762	1761	1760	1759	1758	1757	1756	1755	1754	1753	1752	1751	1750	1749	1748	1747	1746	1745	1744	1743	1742	1741	1740	1739	1738	1737	1736	1735	1734	1733	1732	1731	1730	1729	1728	1727	1726	1725	1724	1723	1722	1721	1720	1719	1718	1717	1716	1715	1714	1713	1712	1711	1710	1709	1708	1707	1706	1705	1704	1703	1702	1701	1700	1699	1698	1697	1696	1695	1694	1693	1692	1691	1690	1689	1688	1687	1686	1685	1684	1683	1682	1681	1680	1679	1678	1677	1676	1675	1674	1673	1672	1671	1670	1669	1668	1667	1666	1665	1664	1663	1662	1661	1660	1659	1658	1657	1656	1655	1654	1653	1652	1651	1650	1649	1648	1647	1646	1645	1644	1643	1642	1641	1640	1639	1638	1637	1636	1635	1634	1633	1632	1631	1630	1629	1628	1627	1626	1625	1624	1623	1622	1621	1620	1619	1618	1617	1616	1615	1614	1613	1612	1611	1610	1609	1608	1607	1606	1605	1604	1603	1602	1601	1600	1599	1598	1597	1596	1595	1594	1593	1592	1591	1590	1589	1588	1587	1586	1585	1584	1583	1582	1581	15
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Because of a strike at Agence France-Presse, the World Stock Markets reports are missing from this edition. We regret the inconvenience to readers.





